

"I've said in what I've been writing weekly that there is skepticism about Brady's ability to be a top-notch Treasury secretary," said Sue C. Simon, a Washington-based analyst.

See BRADY, Page 13

AMERICAN TOPICS

Perquisites of Office Can Be Sorely Missed

Hundreds of senior appointees in the Reagan administration who were not held over by the incoming Bush administration are learning what it is like to be back in the outside world without government cars or airplanes, though often still with faces familiar to the public, The Washington Post reports.

Their predecessors already know. Soon after resigning as director of the Congressional Budget Office in 1983, Alice Rivlin was asked by her seatmate on a plane to New York, "Didn't you used to be Alice Rivlin?"

"I think I still am," she replied.

Stuart Eizenstat, President Jimmy Carter's domestic policy adviser, was driven by his wife, Fran, to an appointment downtown. "I forgot for a minute that this wasn't the White House car dropping me off," he recounted, "and so I said what I'd said for four years: 'Just circle around and find a place and I'll be out in half an hour.' And Fran said, 'Buster, you are on your own. Take the Metro home.'"

John Gavin, ambassador to Mexico from 1981 to 1986, was

rushing to his first black-tie party after returning to private life. He jumped into the back seat of his car — only to realize there was no driver in front.

Casper W. Weinberger, the former defense secretary, has been shocked by the travails of commercial air travel. "They seat me next to people I don't even know," he has told friends.

On the other hand, John F. Lehman, former navy secretary, says, "One of the nicest things is you're not constantly talking about the government."

Short Takes

A professorship of fast-food service has been established by Washington State University with a \$250,000 endowment from Taco Bell Corp. and a matching grant from the state. The director of the university's hotel and restaurant management program, Terry Umbreit, said officials hope to build Washington State into the country's leading fast food educational institution. This may give rise to jokes about courses like French Fries 101, but William R. Bensky, Taco Bell's vice president for human resources, says, "As our industry matures, our business strategies will become more complex."

Homeless people often sleep during the day in the reading rooms of public libraries. Authorities in Haverhill, Massachu-

setts, said this was keeping some regular patrons away. So when the city's new public library opens in 1992, it will have a room designed specifically for the homeless, and equipped with sofas, easy chairs, racks of books and newspapers, a television set and a coffee maker. "We are serving all kinds of people," said Howard Curtis, library director.

A meeting on the Clean Air Act of the House-Senate Environmental and Energy Study Conference was held Wednesday morning in an unventilated room of the Capitol building. According to a participant, the room was packed and the air became increasingly fetid. Two people fainted.

"As Ronald Reagan leaves the White House," notes Louis Jay Herman in a letter to The New York Times, "the famous 20-year presidential jinx recedes into history with him." Starting with William Henry Harrison in 1840, every president elected at 20-year intervals has died in office: Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1860; James A. Garfield, 1880; William McKinley, 1900; Warren G. Harding, 1920; Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1945; and John F. Kennedy, 1960. Now, Mr. Herman wrote, Mr. Reagan "has finally confounded the jinx."

Arthur Higbee

Modernizing the Math Class

U.S. Educators Outline Plan for New Teaching Method

By Barbara Vobejda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warning that American students are dangerously unprepared in math, a group of leading mathematics organizations has outlined an ambitious plan to revamp math education by placing less emphasis on rote learning and more on problem-solving, fundamental concepts and the use of calculators and computers.

While the plan incorporates several ideas proposed by math educators in recent years, it is the first coordinated effort to lay out a blueprint for implementing them.

The mathematics organizations said Thursday that they would set teaching standards for each grade to the college level, rewrite curricula and reconsider the division of the subject into arithmetic, algebra, geometry and other courses.

The new curricula may be structured around such basic mathematical concepts as shape, chance, change, dimension and quantity. A major objective is to help students understand and apply these skills to practical problems.

Working under the auspices of the National Research Council, the organizations have issued a blueprint for a carefully orchestrated series of steps that may be the most far-reaching attempt to change the way the subject is taught.

In March, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics will release a detailed set of teaching standards. The Mathematical Sciences Education Board, one of the sponsoring organizations, will release a report in the fall setting out a framework for a revision of the curriculum. And about a year from now, the board will issue another

The curricula may be structured around such basic concepts as shape, chance, change, dimension and quantity.

document examining the organization of courses and suggesting some concepts that may provide a new structure for the subject.

While the "new math" and other attempts to reform the way math is taught have failed, sponsors of this effort believe there is a consensus that change is necessary and that there is wide backing from teachers and school administrators.

The momentum for change is partly a result of numerous studies showing that American students lag behind their international counterparts in math at a time when technological skills are becoming increasingly important.

Math education, the report said, "is an enterprise rooted in antiquity, with some of today's curricula matching very closely educational patterns of 500 years ago."

But it added that "mathematics education has entered a period of significant change, certain to last well into the next century."

Leaders of the effort said they would not repeat mistakes made two decades ago when "new math" was introduced in schools across the country. Its curriculum, written by university professors, stressed theoretical concepts surrounding sets of numbers. It was soon discarded, in part because the approach did not catch on, but largely because it was imposed from the "top down." School systems, teachers and parents were allowed little or no input into its design or implementation.

Underlying the new plan is the belief that many students see math-

ematics as a series of meaningless, repetitive steps and, as a result, are bored, perform poorly and stop taking math courses.

A typical math curriculum is set up sequentially, with students progressing from multiplication and division to algebra, geometry and increasingly sophisticated operations. But educators say that students frequently do not see connections between these processes, nor do they know, in practical terms, when to use a certain operation.

Reformers argue that the curriculum would be better organized around concepts that run through all levels of math. The concept of shape, for example, could first be taught by using circles and stop signs, then through more complex ideas such as symmetry, and eventually through calculus and other sophisticated processes.

"We believe that the lecture-and-listen format that currently predominates in mathematics classrooms is one reason why so many students are turned off to mathematics early in life," said the chairman of the Mathematical Sciences Education Board, Shirley A. Hill.

The basic goal should be to encourage students to think mathematically, rather than simply to learn mathematical skills by rote."

No Progress in Taba Talks

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israeli-Egyptian talks on the handover of the Red Sea beach of Taba ended Friday without progress as Israel awaited a declaration from Cairo on the future of the resort. Officials failed even to agree on a date to resume talks, Israeli officials said.

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DEATH NOTICE

Stephany WACHNA

dear mother of Victoria Wachna Chila

(formerly of International Herald Tribune), died January 27, 1989 in Windsor, Ontario, after a lengthy illness.

Sir Thomas Sopwith, Pioneer in Aviation, Dies

Reuters

LONDON — Sir Thomas Sopwith, 101, whose fighter planes helped turn the course of both world wars, died at his home near Winchester in southern England, his family said Friday. The cause of death was not given.

Sir Thomas, one of the last great pioneers in aviation, spent more than 50 years at the forefront of the industry and produced some of Britain's finest fighter aircraft. He co-founded the company that became Hawker Siddeley Aviation.

The Sopwith Camel, first produced in 1917, shot down more enemy planes than any other Allied aircraft in World War I.

Another Sopwith plane, the Hawker Hurricane, played an important role in winning the Battle of Britain in World War II, while a revolutionary design made the Hawker Harrier jump-jet the most significant British fighter of the postwar era.

Thomas Octave Murdoch Sopwith was born Jan. 18, 1888, into a wealthy family. Educated at a private engineering school, he excelled at sports and developed a passion for mechanical things.



Sir Thomas Sopwith

In September 1910, after just one flight in a plane, he became enthusiastic about aircraft. He bought a single-seat 40-horsepower Avia and taught himself to fly.

The same year, he set national distance and endurance records and flew 177 miles (285 kilometers) from Eastchurch, Kent, to Beaumont, Belgium. In 1912, he set up the Sopwith Aviation Co. in a disused stabling tank south of London.

The company built about 16,000 aircraft during World War I, including some 6,000 Camels.

He reluctantly liquidated the company after the war, when he was left with a huge surplus of aircraft and a large tax bill. But with designers Frank Sistrup and Harry Hawker, he founded the Hawker Aircraft Co., later known as Hawker Siddeley Aviation, and remained a director until 1978. He was knighted in 1953.

Lord Bassett, 64,

Former U.K. Union Leader

LONDON (AP) — Lord Bassett, 64, former leader of the General and Municipal Workers union in Britain, died Wednesday.

He was the leader of Britain's third-largest union, with 800,000 members, until he retired in 1986. His union's militancy against pay restraint under a Labor government in 1978 led to the "winter of discontent" in Britain, which was widely seen as a cause of Conservative Party resurgence.

Elizabeth Knowlton, 93,

Mountain Climber

NEW YORK (NYT) — Elizabeth Knowlton, 93, a mountain

climber who in 1932 became the first woman to reach 20,000 feet (6,070 meters) in the Himalayas, died of heart disease Sunday at the Ocean Manor Nursing Home in Scituate, Massachusetts, where she lived for the last four years.

Miss Knowlton attained fame as the only woman in a German-American expedition that attempted to climb the 27,660-foot Nanga Parbat in Kashmir, the seventh-highest peak in the world.

Other deaths:

J. Floyd Andrews, 69, retired president of Pacific Southwest Airlines, of lung cancer Tuesday at Sharp Memorial Hospital in San Diego. A Royal Air Force pilot in World War II, he was a co-founder of Pacific Southwest Airlines in 1949 and was named president of the company in 1962.

Charles C. Hornbostel, 77, a former holder of the world indoor record in the 600-yard run and the first full-time president of Financial Executives Institute, of Parkinson's disease Jan. 13 in New London, New Hampshire. In 1936, he ran 600 yards in the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden in 1 minute 11.3 seconds.

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It will appear in the Business Day section of The New York Times in June, 1989

The first in the "Europe: Horizon 1992" series appeared in the Business Day section in December, 1988. In June and December through 1992, The New York Times will publish features updating the European Community's progress toward its historic goal, analyzing such key questions as monetary integration, labor legislation, airline deregulation and those centering on banking and financial services.

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POWER LUNCH — Vice President Dan Quayle and President George Bush at the first of their weekly White House luncheons.

Woman Bishop Plans Grass-Roots Role

By Marjorie Hyer
Washington Post Service

BOSTON — The Reverend Barbara C. Harris, who has survived assaults on her character and death threats on her way to becoming the first woman bishop in the Episcopal Church in the United States, says that she intends to be a grass-roots bishop, not an ecclesiastical revolutionary.

"My personal responsibility," Mrs. Harris said this week, "will be to serve the people of this diocese." It was her first meeting with journalists since her election Sept. 24 as suffragan, or assisting, bishop of Massachusetts. She was confirmed in that post Tuesday by a majority of bishops heading Episcopal dioceses in the United States and is to be consecrated Feb. 11, in Boston.

Mrs. Harris said she did not intend "to be an international Anglican gadfly" pressing for the ordination of women in the churches of the Anglican Communion that bar them, but "would certainly be as supportive as I can of my sisters elsewhere." The Anglican Communion comprises 27 national churches that derive from the Church of England and has 70 million members worldwide.

The election of Mrs. Harris, 58, who is black, unleashed bitter protests and a campaign to persuade standing committees of dioceses nationwide to withhold approval of her consecration.

She was criticized for being divorced, for lacking a formal education and experience as a parish priest and for her activist positions on social issues. A native of Phila-

delphia, Mrs. Harris was a public-relations official with an oil company when she was ordained a deacon in 1979. She became a priest the following year.

Some church members have opposed her election on theological grounds, holding that women are barred by scripture and tradition from ordination. They have threatened to leave the church if she is consecrated.

She said he recognized that her consecration would be "a problem

for some people" both theologically and emotionally, but added that it was necessary to help them "understand what this means in the life of the church and to move toward some reconciliation."

Mrs. Harris thought for some time when asked whether she would use her position as a bishop to lower the church's bar on ordaining homosexuals.

"I think the church is working at reaching out to gay and lesbian people," she said. Carefully choos-

ing her words, she added that it was "not as inclusive as it might be."

She said the issue of ordination of homosexuals "has been wrestled with," and that until the church position was changed, "we are bound to work within the structure of the church."

Two years ago, in her column in the activist church journal "The Witness," Mrs. Harris chided Bishop Browning for not providing more aggressive and "prophetic" leadership on homosexual issues.

U.S. Plans a Ditch to Block Aliens

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — U.S. officials, frustrated by illegal automobile crossings along a section of the border with Mexico, plan to dig a four-mile-long ditch to discourage the smuggling of aliens and drugs.

The estimated \$2 million project would be dug about 5 feet deep and 14 feet wide (1.5 meters by 4 meters) east of the main border checkpoint at Tijuana.

The 6.4-kilometer ditch is designed to improve flood drainage as well as to discourage illegal traffic, according to officials with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In Mexico City, the government said it had been told the ditch was for drainage problems. The Associated Press reported. In a statement Thursday, Foreign Ministry officials said the government "was not told that the purpose of this construction could be to control migration or anything else of that nature."

[Several Mexican congressmen reacted angrily to the plan, calling it "unfriendly" and saying it would not stop the flow of illegal immigrants.]

Immigration advocates denounced the proposal as insensitive and inadequate. José Garza, an official with the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, compared it to the Berlin Wall.

An Immigration Service spokesman, Greg Leo, acknowledged that efforts to seal the border with fences had not succeeded. But he said the ditch would be easier to maintain and would address "a safety and security concern."

Predawn efforts to drive cars and trucks with illegal aliens and drugs over the Otay Mesa at the site of the proposed ditch have resulted in high-speed chases by Border Patrol vehicles, leading to accidents and injuries, Mr. Leo said.

Mr. Garza said the ditch would be ineffective. He said smugglers could find other crossing spots along the 2,000-mile border. Even at the ditch, he said, "you can lay down some boards and you've got your truck across."

The Otay Mesa spot was selected because it has drawn a high amount of traffic. The area is in the San Diego-Tijuana sector of the border, which accounted for about one-third of the 1.2 million illegal immigrants apprehended last year.

Drug Link Seen as Noriega Opens Bank

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian leader indicted in the United States last year on drug-trafficking charges, has opened his own bank in what U.S. and Panamanian sources see as a move to expand military control over the economy.

They say it could also be an attempt to corner a revived business in the laundering of drug money.

The new Banco Institucional Patria opened Jan. 16 as a general-license bank offering a variety of services. An official announcement of the bank's opening listed General Noriega as president of the board of directors, with a senior member of his general staff, Colonel Marcos Justine Fernández, as vice president. Colonel Justine is known as the financial manager of the Panama Defense Forces, which General Noriega commands.

The announcement, dated Jan. 12, described the bank as a "private entity" belonging to the Defense Forces Benevolent Society, and as a successor to the Panamanian military credit union.

The announcement, which was circulated to financial institutions in Panama, said the bank would offer savings and current accounts, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, mortgages, national and international transfers and loans for businesses.

"It's a full-service bank for money-laundering activities," said a knowledgeable U.S. official. "The idea is to cut out the middleman." He asserted that the military in Panama was "trying to corner the market on money-laundering."

Other U.S. officials and Panamanian banking sources said they believed the bank opening was General Noriega's response to an American "sting" operation last year against the Bank of Credit & Commerce International, a Luxembourg-based bank that he allegedly used to launder millions of dollars in drug money.

The operation resulted in money-laundering indictments in Florida in October against 84 persons, including alleged members of a Colombian drug-trafficking cartel and nine senior officials of the Luxembourg bank. These included Amjad Awan, its former branch officer in Panama who served as General Noriega's personal banker, handling a \$20 million Defense Forces account at the bank.

Through the new bank, General Noriega "can control who knows what," said a highly placed U.S. banking source. "He doesn't have to deal with outsiders anymore."

Another view, however, is that the main aim of the new bank will be to consolidate greater control

over the economy in the hands of General Noriega and his military backers, freeing out opponents who are prominent in business and banking.

According to Panamanian banking sources, signs have emerged that the bank intends to monopolize loans to the agricultural sector, which would give General Noriega and his supporters increased control over Panama's domestic economy.

In any case, U.S. and Panamanian sources said, the opening of the Banco Institucional Patria coincides with a revival of drug-money laundering in Panama in recent months, after a period last year in which billions of dollars in offshore holdings were moved out of the country. Banks had closed for nine weeks to prevent a massive run and U.S. economic sanctions starved the government of cash.

Now, although the dollar-based economy generally is still depressed and U.S. sanctions remain in place, banks are flush with cash, and the Noriega government's abil-

ity to do business appears to be growing, the sources said.

Ironically, Panamanian bankers said, the sanctions appear to have helped loosen restraints on the laundering of drug money in Panama.

"One of the things the sanctions have done is to make it much easier to launder money in Panama," said a leading Panamanian banker with connections to the anti-Noriega opposition. "All the banks are flooded with money now. Who controls where this cash is coming from? Nobody cares anymore."

According to a well-placed U.S. source, the amount of liquid cash in Panama City has ballooned to between \$3 billion and \$4 billion in recent months, which is as much as 10 times the U.S. government's official estimates.

The Banco Institucional's announcement letter was signed by its new general manager, Simon Vega, a longtime associate and financial adviser to General Noriega, who at one time worked for the Panama

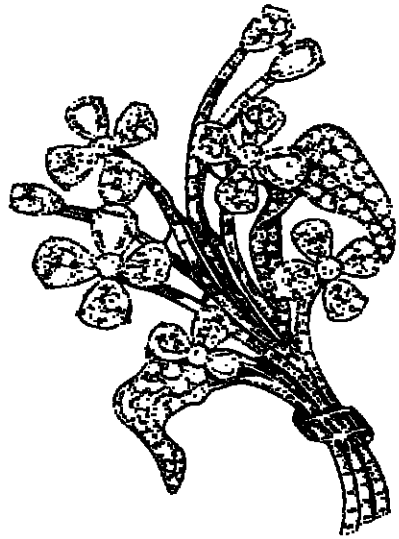
branch of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Indications of the bank's ability to lock up business came in a series of decrees in the government's official gazette in November and December, more than a month before the bank opened. The decrees authorized two government agricultural institutions to seek credit lines totaling \$50 million from the new bank, without pursuing competitive bidding.

Where the bank would obtain those funds was not clear. The announcement of the bank's opening listed its total assets as \$15.8 million, which is believed to represent the assets of the former military credit union, and start-up capital of \$5.2 million.

Another government decree, published Dec. 12, authorized the Planning and Education ministries to negotiate necessary financing with the new bank — again, without competitive bids — for the construction of two new ministry buildings worth about \$34.5 million.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF TENDER

The Saudi Arabian National Guard announces the tender of the three (3) year project for the management, operation and maintenance of the King Fahad Hospital complex and associated facilities located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. This project incorporates full management, operation, and maintenance inclusive of all functions, facilities, and services contained therein. King Fahad Hospital is a 600-bed tertiary care facility with 400 beds currently in operation. Specialized firms and establishments in this field who are interested in tendering for this project are invited to submit documents and certificates establishing they meet the following:

1. Proof of licensing, registration or certification as a professional hospital management and operation firm in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and/or abroad. Such license, registration or certificates must have been in effect for a period of at least five (5) years.
 2. Experience in the operation and management of hospital facilities totalling a minimum of 2,500 beds during the past ten (10) years preceding this announcement. Such experience may be comprised of a cumulative total of bed capacities for facilities managed during this period. Experience during the most recent past four (4) years must include operation and management of a tertiary care hospital facility having at least 300 operational beds.
 3. The tendering firm must be the sole responsible entity to the National Guard for performance of all requirements.
 4. The capability to recruit required personnel in the specialized professions and trades required, from a number of different countries.
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- a) Substantiating primary line of service and business.
- b) Financial statements for the most recent past five (5) years.
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not later than Monday 28-7-1409 H, corresponding to 6 March 1989. Tender documents for this project shall be available for purchase by those who meet the requirements mentioned in this announcement at a cost of SR 150,000 per set, from the:

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Greenhouse Effect

A team of U.S. government scientists report no sign of a warming trend in the average temperatures in the United States over the last century. Does that mean that the greenhouse effect, the feared heating of the earth's atmosphere by burning coal and oil, is just another false alarm? The answer, unfortunately, is an emphatic no.

Gases like carbon dioxide, spewed out in the burning of coal, wood and oil, let in the sun's light but trap the resulting heat as it tries to return to space. That is a matter of simple physics.

Also undisputed is that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has been steadily building up since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Unless there is something to counteract the growing volumes of carbon dioxide, the earth's atmosphere will eventually start to heat up.

There is no certainty that it has done so. But that does not mean that the theory is wrong. The expected amount of warming is very small compared with the natural variability in the earth's temperature. Thus any signal of a warming trend would be hard to spot.

Last summer's dramatic drought in the United States helped focus attention on the greenhouse theory because drought in mid-latitudes is one of the warming effects predicted by computer simulations. Even then, many climatologists were rightly concerned not to cry wolf by declaring too early that the warming had begun. Most of them believe, however, that the greenhouse effect is to be taken seriously.

Climatologists will argue for many years over whether the greenhouse warming has started. But there is every reason to take action immediately and not wait until that debate is concluded.

Once warming begins, its momentum will continue — even if gas emissions could be stopped immediately — for the three decades or so that it takes to heat the oceans. At that point the planet will again be in equilibrium, but at a much higher temperature than that of the initial warming signal. It is far too early to recommend that countries stop burning coal. But there are several other steps that would help postpone the greenhouse effect, all well worth taking in their own right.

Phase out chlorofluorocarbons, the industrial gases used as refrigerants and solvents. They chew up the protective ozone layer in the stratosphere and also exert a strong greenhouse effect.

Conserve energy by taxing gasoline and requiring Detroit to double the fuel efficiency of its cars.

Preserve tropical forests instead of letting them be burned by landless farmers. The wholesale burning of forests in Brazil contributed a tenth of the carbon dioxide injected into the world's atmosphere last year.

Press the development of smokeless forms of energy generation, like solar power and a new generation of safer, cheaper nuclear power plants.

The earth's climate is far from being understood. Natural counteractions to the warming, like increased cloud cover, might come to the rescue by damping down any greenhouse effect. But why bet on it? The greenhouse warming may not arrive for several decades, or it may already have started and outrun the capacity of natural systems to adapt. Either way, the precautionary measures already at hand are cheap insurance against risks of such magnitude.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Robert Dean Stethem

There was a news report this week concerning Robert Dean Stethem, the young U.S. Navy diver from Waldorf, Maryland, who was cruelly beaten and then shot to death during the hijacking of a TWA flight in June 1985. One of the hijackers, Mohammed Ali Hamadi, is on trial in Frankfurt; the main question before the court is whether he personally killed Mr. Stethem. The witness on Tuesday, an Australian woman named Ruth Henderson, who at the time of the hijacking was 16 years old, could not shed much light on that question, but her testimony was valuable all the same.

She was sitting with Mr. Stethem on the plane after he had been beaten and shortly before he was killed. "His injuries included a bleeding head and back," she told the court. "His wrists had been tied very tightly and he had no feeling in his hands. His knees and ribs were very sore."

"We talked about unimportant things, about his diving, about Greece. By talking about normal things, he seemed to relax and forget the pain. It helped keep both our minds off the ordeal."

"He said how it may be better that he died. He believed that someone would die

on the plane, someone from the navy men [there were six U.S. Navy divers on the plane], and he said that because he was the only one who wasn't married, that he should be the one to die. He spoke with a clear mind. He didn't believe that all of us could get out alive. He felt it was fair that he dies so that the rest of us could live."

There is reason sometimes to be cynical about criminal trials as a place where justice comes out to lawyers' tricks and prosecutorial overzealousness. But they can still be one way for civilized people to get at the truth, and no matter what becomes of Mr. Hamadi, his trial will have done that at least to some degree. Mr. Stethem has been posthumously decorated, but Ruth Henderson's testimony speaks far more eloquently of him than any military citation could.

The truth that emerges from the Frankfurt courtroom is an instructive one. It is a picture of one young man attempting each day to dissociate himself from acts that grow more shameful with every retelling, and of another who offered his country as pure an example of courage as it could want.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Light in the Tunnel?

El Salvador's Marxist guerrillas welcomed Ronald Reagan's administration with an unenthusiastic but bloody "final offensive." Now they greet George Bush by proposing to take part in democratic elections this year. It is an abrupt change, subject to many questions. Yet Washington, which has long declared guerrilla rejectionism to be El Salvador's central political problem, can only welcome this apparent opening toward a settlement.

The guerrilla proposal is contingent on postponement of the presidential election from March to September. The loudest objections come from ARENA, the far right party favored to win in March. Given ARENA's past tolerance of death squads, this new fervor for the rule of law rings hollow.

Delay could benefit President José Napoleón Duarte's Christian Democrats, as well as the Democratic Convergence coalition allied with the guerrillas. If postponement offers real hope of peace, the deal deserves serious consideration. It is worth recalling that the Reagan administration asked Nicaragua to postpone its 1984 presidential vote

to give the democratic opposition a fair chance, an offer the Sandinistas spurned.

But the legal obstacles are less formidable than the political. The guerrillas are burdened by a history of violence, fanaticism and obfuscation. Their past strategy has been to demand power first, voting later; their recent tactic of murdering elected mayors hardly inspires trust.

They now say that if given security assurances they will urge a vote for the Democratic Convergence and will not disrupt the election. Will they then agree to a cease-fire until September? Will they accept the election verdict and lay down their arms, whatever wins? And on the other side, is there a reliable way to overcome the barbarous reflexes of the far right?

A decade of war costing 60,000 lives has chastened and wearied El Salvador. After \$3 billion in U.S. aid the military is no nearer to victory, nor are the guerrillas. Salvation for this battered nation can only come from within. The guerrilla offer warrants a sober and constructive response.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Big Movements in East Asia

This is likely to be a year of big movements in East Asia. Chinese-Soviet efforts toward normalizing relations are expected to provide a big stimulus for stability in the Korean peninsula and peace in Indochina. At the same time, it will give Japan an opportunity to take independent diplomatic action.

Chinese-Soviet relations are now fully on the road to normalization, from which there will be no return. Now that South Korea has gained enough power to attract the two great socialist countries, it will be necessary for North Korea to adopt a new development strategy. Japan, instead of merely waiting for a change in the situation, might find it advantageous to take steps to assist in the economic rehabilitation of North Korea.

While harboring a strong feeling of distrust toward the two big socialist countries, Vietnam is seeking the road to economic construction. This provides an opportunity

for Japan to take diplomatic action. While joining the others to have the Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia, Japan should resume economic assistance to Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are hardworking. Such aid will not be wasted.

—The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo)

The United States should take the apparent warming between China and the Soviet Union in stride. Neither has an economy that is in shape to help the other in any substantial way. China's steps to introduce free enterprise and incentives are oriented mainly toward trade with the Asian rim democracies and the West. Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reforms are internally directed toward relieving the consumer shortages that could yet prove his undoing. If he needs outside technology, trade and investment, they are more likely to come from Western Europe than from the United States or China.

—The Baltimore Sun

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00, Telex Advertising: 613595; Circulation: 612832; Editorial: 612176; Production: 60699.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 733021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

A Policy Warning: The 'New Era' Isn't All That New

By Frank C. Carlucci

The writer was secretary of defense in the Reagan administration. He is now vice chairman of the Carlyle Group, a Washington-based merchant bank.

WASHINGTON — Transition is the key word these days in Washington — and, according to many observers, in international affairs as well. There is a widespread sense that 1988 was a watershed year in international affairs, a year that saw the beginning of a "new era" requiring a radically new approach to relationships with America's allies as well as its adversaries. To those who hold this view, the time has come for American perestroika — restructuring — in national security policy.

This approach has serious drawbacks. It asks us to make judgments before having the requisite evidence. And it calls upon us to reduce our strength and lower our vigilance at that very moment when events could take us either toward a more peaceful world or in more worrisome directions, at a time when our strength is required to help shape that better world.

"New era" conventional thinking on the need for a realignment of national security policy is based on several questionable assumptions.

One is said to arise from fiscal realities: the claim that the United States can no longer afford the current level of defense expenditures, and in particular that the resources of the United States are strained by the alliance structure it helps sustain.

This assumption ignores the fact that our defense expenditures in constant dollars are about what they were in 1970 and are considerably lower in terms of percentage of the budget than they have historically been. Our

economy can clearly afford to devote 5.6 percent of GNP to defense.

A second assumption has to do with changes in our security environment — first and foremost, the belief that the Soviet Union is on the way to becoming a good neighbor in the world community. To these assumptions, add a sense of complacency that grows, ironically, out of the great success of our postwar coalition strategy, a sense that, at least for Western democracies, peace is so durable and the likelihood of war so remote that defenses are at best unnecessary, and at worst, provocative — an invitation to conflict.

These assumptions — that we either cannot, ought not or do not have to sustain the defenses and strategies that have been the cornerstone for American and allied security for more than a generation — reinforce one another. They account for the recent declarations that the Cold War is over (we can credit ourselves with a victory, if that makes a difference) and the insistence that we must recognize this fact with a revamped national security strategy.

Of course, conditions are changing, but not to the extent that "new era" advocates appear to believe. There is a critical difference between transition and transformation. In my view, snap judgments that the world has been transformed and that a radical new departure

in Western policy is now in order are wrong and exceedingly dangerous.

This is not an argument in defense of the status quo. The international security climate in the 1990s will require agile and innovative approaches on the part of the United States and its allies. But in too many cases, advocates of new era thinking are falling into the binary "friend-or-foe" approach that has too often characterized U.S. and Western security policy and is especially ill-suited to the present transition.

What we need now is a policy suited to changing threats — to a security landscape dominated by shades of gray rather than blacks and whites.

We need to keep in mind that change is neutral: It can be for the better or for the worse. In the same way, a time of transition is at once a time of opportunity and of increased danger. The only certainty in the decade ahead is that the United States will face a far more complex security challenge.

Consider just three central challenges sure to face policymakers in the 1990s.

The emergence of new and more worrisome security threats from many points on the compass. In the years ahead, despite the best efforts of the United States and its allies, the likelihood will grow that regional rivals and renegade regimes will possess weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. That will make the flash points that unfortunately will always exist even more dangerous than at present. The need for flexible forces, suited to the full range of crises we might face, will prove crucial — as will the need to reach a consensus with our allies on how to respond to emerging threats.

The persistence of the Soviet threat.

At present, and in spite of actual and announced reform initiatives, the Soviet Union is in sheer military terms more formidable than ever before. This is a fact which has not changed under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, and one which will persist even, for instance, after Mr. Gorbachev's promised reductions of the Soviet military.

This is not to deny that the Soviet Union is in the midst of significant internal change,

but only to indicate that the ultimate course of Soviet reform is uncertain.

President Gorbachev's actions are a perfect case in point. In most instances, an equally plausible case can be made that his various moves are a sign of strength, and of his consolidation of control — or, on the other hand, that they are proof of a more precarious hold on power, one that requires bold and therefore risky moves, aimed at achieving near-term success.

What is certain is the emergence of substantial internal ferment in the Soviet Union as perestroika and glasnost subject the old system to stress. The centrifugal force of the national and ethnic impulses now evident in the Soviet Union is perhaps the best example. No one, whether in the West or in the Kremlin, is in a position to be confident as to the ultimate outcome of the Soviet reform experiment.

In addition to the emerging and enduring security threats, the West will face a growing tendency toward conflict erupting from economic competition.

Some analysts of international affairs are convinced that the chief source of conflict in the 1990s will be economic: "trade wars" primarily between countries which are at once security partners and economic competitors. Clearly the United States and its allies must do everything possible to prevent trade tensions from complicating common security efforts. Neither we nor our allies can afford to create an adversarial relationship where there was none, or to allow what are by rights "family quarrels" to distract us from the very real threats to Western ideals and interests.

The key challenge for Americans and allied policymakers will be to take each of these cautionary considerations into account without exaggerating their impact. "New era" thinking, which consistently underestimates the security threats we will face as well as our ability to face them, and encourages us instead to regard our allies as emerging adversaries, fails the crucial test of keeping change and continuity in perspective.

There is little need to deny the dangers of standing pat when it is time to change. It is, however, equally possible to allow an inability to see anything but change in the international landscape to obscure the continuities that are just as real. The coming decade will test our power of perspective, with stakes as high as or higher than they have ever been.

The New York Times

A Good Idea: Voluntary National Service for Young People

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The forces which shape history are people and ideas. Journalism focuses on the former, believing that "names make news." But often it is the ideas whose consequences are more significant.

An idea has taken root in Washington which could shape society long after the men and women taking up their new jobs have passed the burden to their successors. The idea, in narrow legislative form, is voluntary national service for young people. Underlying it is the broad concept of mutual obligation between citizens and the nation.

It is not a new idea. But there are political cycles, and the embrace of this idea could well mark a turn as important as the tax-cutting fever that swept out of California in 1978.

Today the idea that cutting taxes can be an effective way to stimulate economic activity is a commonplace around the world. But it was out of fashion for a long time before 1978. Once the California voters had lit the fire, it took little time for the idea to gain recognition in Washington. In

1978, to the surprise of the Carter administration, a Democratic Congress — prodded by the late Representative William Steiger, Republican of Wisconsin — passed a deep cut in capital gains rates. In 1981, President Ronald Reagan pushed through an across-the-board reduction in individual rates. And in 1986, with bipartisan sponsorship, those rates were cut again.

The root idea was an appeal to self-interest or, some would say, selfishness: Cut tax rates, let people keep more of what they and their capital earn, and they will work harder, risk more. Economic opportunity and growth would expand.

The new idea is different. It asks people to put something back in the common pool of society in return for the individual benefits they extract.

The earlier idea may not have been wrong, but a decade of emphasis on self-aggrandizement may now require an appeal to altruism. The social contract needs to be renewed.

The turn came, again, from the stars. In 1986 the National Governors' Association, through men like Bill Clinton of Arkansas, a Democrat, and Michael N. Castle of Delaware, a Republican, began promoting a "welfare prevention" initiative based on the concept of a "contract" between family aid recipients and the state.

Two years later that principle was embodied in a major welfare overhaul passed by a Democratic Congress and signed by Mr. Reagan. It guaranteed income support, child care assistance and other family services in return for the welfare mother's acceptance of the obligation to use the training opportunities which lead to self-supporting work.

Now the same concept has been applied to young people by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and other legislators affiliated with the Democratic Leadership Council in what they call the "Citizenship and National Service Act of 1989."

In essence, it would offer young

people who sign up for two years of community or military service stipends of \$20,000 to \$24,000 that they could use to finance their education, training or home purchases. Over time, most existing college loan programs would be phased out under the plan, and what is now an entitlement would become a federal benefit earned by the recipient through service to the society.

The draft plan has many holes and questionable assumptions, but the concept is compellingly correct: Education is increasingly the ticket to "the good life," and those who are helped by society to achieve an education owe society some substantial service in return. The obligation can be fulfilled either in defending the nation or in addressing the nation's social needs in schools, hospitals, slums and damaged environments — that dwarf the government's ability to hire and pay for increasingly scarce manpower.

The notion has gained strength with new leaders of both parties. Mr. Bush, in his inaugural address, rebuked those "enthralled with materi-

al things" and called for a "new engagement in the lives of others." Later he renewed his campaign pledge to use the White House to spur creation of a network of community-based voluntary service programs bringing affluent youths' talents to bear on the problems of their contemporaries in the slums.

A few days later the new Senate majority leader, George Mitchell, said that one of his two top priorities was legislation, such as that offered by Mr. Nunn's group, "to establish a new social contract that defines not only what our country will do for our citizens, but what our citizens will do for our country."

That kind of language has not been heard in Washington since the days of John F. Kennedy. Its reappearance is important. By reviving the concept of the social contract, the president, leaders of Congress and governors have embraced an idea powerful enough — and right enough — to give shape to the coming decade and build a better nation.

The Washington Post

Yes, America's Budget Deficit Is Something to Worry About

By Paul Blustein

WASHINGTON — Friends of ten tell me they are baffled by economic news, and I cannot blame them. One week they read stories quoting economists who warn that the budget deficit has put the American economy in imminent danger of collapse; the next week another bunch of economists is asserting that the deficit poses no harm. It's enough to make anybody turn to the comics section.

Lately, the deficit-don't-matter crowd has been scoring some impressive public relations coups. Tom Wicker of The New York Times recently applauded President George Bush's pledge of "no new taxes," citing the theories of Robert Eisner, an economist at Northwestern Uni-

versity who believes that proper accounting procedures would show the deficit to be a lot smaller than the official numbers suggest. Mr. Bush gleefully commended Mr. Wicker's column to reporters.

The cover of the current issue of The Atlantic asks "Is the Deficit Really So Bad?" and adds, "Because nothing terrible has happened yet, the deficit-don't-matter crowd is weakening." The New York Times recently published a front-page story about Mr. Eisner and other devotees of the deficit-don't-matter school who, while still a small minority within the economics profession, are "gaining credence."

Gaining credence with whom? The majority of Americans still feel that it is wrong for the government to spend \$150 billion a year more than it collects in taxes. In poll after poll, Americans identify the deficit as one of the country's most serious problems.

Count me among that majority. And if you were wondering whether there are good reasons for the worries, allow me to suggest a few.

Even if the deficit is not about to engender a plague of frogs and locusts, it threatens to sap America's long-term economic health. (The Atlantic, in fact, made a similar argument, despite the wording on its cover.) The deficit matters chiefly because it worsens the principal economic problem: Americans consume too much and save too little.

The deficit reflects consumption because money flows into consumer pockets when government expenditures exceed receipts. And the deficit decreases the country's already low level of savings because the government is forced to borrow in order to cover its revenue shortfall.

Why is it bad for the United States to consume a lot and save only a little? First, it means that Americans are depriving their children of wealth that they could otherwise bequeath them. This perverse intergenerational transfer is occurring through the budget deficit's twin — the trade deficit. The \$130 billion trade gap is the most visible manifestation of the country's propensity to overconsume, with Americans buying foreign products at a furious pace while failing to sell nearly as much abroad.

Trade deficits are not always bad. But the current one is too large, and it has caused the United States to fall further into debt abroad.

Consider what happens when an American buys a Toyota or a Honda. He does not borrow directly from a Japanese bank, but his dollars eventually get deposited in a Japanese account. Most commonly, those dollars are then invested in U.S. assets — stocks, bonds, real estate — that entitle the Japanese owner to collect dividends, interest payments or profit. Multiplied by millions of transactions, the result is that a significant portion of the new wealth that America generates each year is diverted overseas, and future prosperity is eroded.

Further, because of their low level

of savings, Americans have become dependent on that flow of investments from abroad to provide the country with a reasonably low-cost source of capital. Suppose that flow were suddenly disrupted. Suppose that foreign investors lost confidence in the dollar and went on a selling spree. Interest rates would soar and the U.S. economy would probably fall into a deep recession.

I know you have heard economists paint these scary scenarios many times, even though the economy is faring quite nicely in its sixth year of expansion. But when billions of dollars can be redirected with the touch of a button, the risk of such a catastrophe is substantial.

And some analysts argue persuasively that the risk is greater than ever now that the expansion has reached the "full employment" stage. Their reason: The trade deficit is unlikely to improve much because factories do not have the capacity to export any more than at present. Once it becomes clear that America is not making progress toward living within its means, the financial markets could go into a tailspin.

The cure for alleviating both the near-term risks and the long-term

sapping of the country's economic strength is to cut the budget deficit. Such a move would increase national saving, making the United States less dependent on foreign capital. It would help to bring down the trade deficit because it would curb consumption, thereby diminishing America's import bill and giving its factories more incentive to export. What of the deficit-don't-matter school? Well, for example, Mr. Eisner's own complicated mathematical calculations to show that, adjusted for inflation and other factors, the deficit is really a trivial sum?

You do not have to understand Mr. Eisner's math, nor the math cited by his critics who contend that the deficit is actually bigger, to see what is wrong with his theory. The trouble with the deficit is that it worsens America's consumption and savings problems. Whatever the "real" deficit is, the United States would be better off if it were smaller — a lot smaller.

So never mind the confusion over the deficit. On this issue, trust your instincts. Keep worrying.

Mr. Blustein covers financial news for The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Boulanger Wins

PARIS — Every Arrondissement of the capital has given General Boulanger a majority of its votes. This time it is not the Reactionaries who have voted for him. Paris, the fortress of Radicalism, has voted for him with the same unanimity as did the miners of the Nord and the peasant farmers of the Aisne. It is a crushing blow for M. Floquet and the Government. M. Francis Magnard in the *Figaro* says: "How is it possible not to be stunned by the stroke which is driving France towards an unknown man of whom she refuses to see anything but the plume in his cocked hat? By what process of reasoning can the struggle be continued against a fortune that defies all the predictions of good sense? The election inaugurates a new classification of opinion." M. Edmond Magnier in the *Evénement* attributes M. Jacques' defeat to the fact that he was supported by the Government, the Institut, M. Jules Simon, the *Temps* and M. Jules Ferry.

1914: Cyclone in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG — A cyclone raged last night (Jan. 26) over Northern Russia with destructive effects everywhere, serious floods being caused in St. Petersburg. Guns in the Petrovsk fortress were fired all night to warn the inhabitants of the danger.

1939: Fugitives Bombed

FIGUERAS — Tens of thousands of fugitives swarming over northern Catalonia in search of food, shelter and a temporary haven were bombed relentlessly today (Jan. 27) by General Francisco Franco's planes. The headquarters of Juan Negrin of Republican Spain, who left Barcelona before Nationalist troops entered it, was the objective of the worst bombing yet experienced by an Catalan town in the aerial attack on Republican forces. Near Figueras, hundreds of fugitives were said to have been killed or wounded in successive air raids.



ARTS / LEISURE

Paris Twin Bill: Great Art and 'Forgeries'



Flight into Egypt, a tableau carved in the 15th century, sold for 702,424 francs.

PARIS — Experts often tell you about great art and occasionally are willing to discuss forgeries. But they seldom show the one with the other. This week at Drouot, one of them got as close to it as commercially feasible.

On Wednesday collectors of Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque art were treated to the better pieces from the collection of the

SOURIN MELIKIAN

late Armand Trampitsch "and other owners." And on Friday they could take their pick from the rest of the collection — the minor items, perfectly all right, and the pieces referred to in the youth language of the auction world, as being "in the style of the period they are supposed to illustrate."

This was a bold step on the part of the expert Michel Coquempot and the auctioneer Jacques Tajan. It could conceivably have scared away some buyers, terrified at the disturbingly close resemblance between the wheat and the chaff. It certainly demonstrated the dangers awaiting collectors who haven't done their homework.

Trampitsch, a Croatian-born businessman who made his money manufacturing lager, is a typical self-taught collector with a broad range of interests, of which there were many in Europe until the 1960s. A few became admirable connoisseurs, many were good, and some, like Trampitsch, were simply compulsive buyers, forever optimistic about their ability to detect overlooked treasures.

The businessman who bought in the main from the mid-1930s to the 1960s did so when the art he collected cost very little and was in vast supply. Medieval art turned up several times a month at Drouot where a medium-sized Gothic statue, perfectly genuine, could be picked up for prices ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 francs in the late 1950s and a 13th-century champlevé enamel plaque from Limoges for 200 to 400 francs, with very little competition.

Trampitsch bought a bit of everything, and his choice in medieval art was not uniformly felicitous. Heads that didn't quite match the body did not bother him too much.

In Wednesday's sale, where only the

"good pieces" were supposed to have gained admission, two out of six of the larger pieces had something funny about the face, as the expert conscientiously noted, even if in understated language.

One was a standing Virgin and Child from the Lorraine. The swaying body, slightly thrust back is beautifully handled in the restrained style of northern France in the 14th century, but the head which, Coquempot writes, has been "fitted back (recolle), probably with some reworking in the face and the crown," spoils it all. The position does not seem right. As one observes the missing head of the Child and the left arm of the Virgin chopped off at a right angle, the suspicion grows that this is one of countless pieces vandalized at the time of the Revolution and under Napoleon, which were dolled up decades later, in the 19th century, when Gothic art was at the height of fashion. It remained unsold at Tajan's hammer fell at 90,000 francs (about \$14,300).

The other imperfect piece, a standing Virgin and Child of the 15th century, fared better. The improbable face, with a mean, tight-lipped expression, induced the expert to speak of "possible reworking in the face." The auctioneer sold it, but only just, for 75,853 francs, including commissions.

The collector made other mistakes. Two outright fakes, according to Coquempot's cataloguing, that were included in Friday's sale must have cost him a fortune.

One, a wooden statue of the enthroned Virgin in 12th-century Catalan style, is a masterpiece of simulated aging — if the expert is right in considering it to be a fake. It is artistically damaged — sophisticated forgeries in this line are seldom intact — with the Virgin missing both hands and also the Child supposed to have been seated on her knees. The polychromy has been given the required treatment to display signs of wear, with gleaming black dirt lacustrations on the back, that suggest centuries of touching and rubbing by pilgrims' hands. For good measure, the throne is missing the top part on one side, while the right corner back is worn-eaten.

Ironically, it is the aesthetics of it that raises questions. The tragic expression of the big black eyes seems too emphatic, the stylization

of the bust is odd, with its ribbing underlining the breasts, and so are the clumsy stepped folds of the long blue tunic. Coquempot does not believe in it, but others clearly did, including the well-known dealer and expert Gabriel Brasset, who says that he is "100 percent convinced" that it is a period piece.

On Friday, the statue, catalogued as "de style Roman Catalan," but nonetheless reproduced in color on the glossy cover, soared to 823,205 francs. This will hardly reassure those who consider medieval sculpture a tricky field.

The collector's largest mistake, according to Coquempot, this time followed by most of his colleagues, was a second enthroned Virgin and Child, again supposed to be from 12th-century Catalonia, although in quite another style. The face is a clever portrait, too lively for its supposed period, done by a talented sculptor. The neo-Romanesque artist missed out when trying to be clumsy in the archaic fashion. The Child's feet are definitely too big but, alas, not as rigid as they should be. On Friday, this went for 134,186 francs.

To be fair, Trampitsch also stumbled upon masterpieces. A late 15th-century group of the Flight to Egypt, included in Wednesday's sale, is one of the most beautiful pieces of German sculpture I have ever seen in the market. The Virgin is riding an ass as German and French peasants still do horses — seated sideways. Her huddled body exudes fatigue as she holds the infant, cradled in her arms, with an ineffable expression of fondness and weary hopelessness. The anonymous master who carved the wooden group somewhere in the Rhine Valley — Coquempot tentatively suggests Colmar in Alsace — was also a superlative animalier sculptor. The knowing expression on the animal's face is as true to subtle observation as it is elegantly stylized.

At 702,424 francs, the group exceeded the estimated estimate of 300,000 to 400,000 francs. But given its astounding beauty, it must rate as one of the season's big catches.

Another gem of medieval sculpture came from the other end of the German world. This is a standing group of Saint Christopher stepping over a boulder with the Child seated on

his right shoulder. Coquempot ascribes it to "East Prussia" and, undaunted by the risk of self-contradiction, goes on to state that the carvings in the same manner characterized by powerful expressiveness and rigorous chiseling of the curling hair all come from Silesia "and the Danzig corridor." One can only agree about the vigor, unmatched outside Germany in the early 15th century. This goes right back to Ottonian times, including the awareness of Roman antiquity — Saint Christopher's face betrays familiarity with the traditional iconography of Homer's portrait. The chiseling, suggestive of metalwork, is typically German. The group, virtually unobtainable in the market, is worth every centime of the 256,259 francs it cost on Wednesday.

Ironically, the most expensive carving in relative terms on Wednesday was a standing Virgin and Child from Flanders done around 1500. The Manneristic wood carving done in the conventional style that gives the Virgin a doll-like face — hence the French denomination "poupée de Malines" — was matched in Friday's sale by a close 20th-century variant, as judged by Coquempot. Were the bidders who competed for the genuine article to the tune of 166,031 francs tickled by the challenge or reassured by the contrast? When seen together the difference in handling, despite the intended similarity, leaped to the eye. After the ordeal of going through Trampitsch's mistakes, many buyers must have experienced a throbbing anxiety to get hold of the real thing.

Their reactions to the two important Tournai tapestries that were the high point of the sale, commercially speaking, matched the alternation of enthusiasm and dismay more than one must have felt while going through the Wednesday and Friday catalogues.

A fine court scene offered Wednesday sold moderately well at 601,773 francs, while another "court scene," possibly of biblical inspiration, became the day's success story as it climbed to 1,125,158 francs. In their day, both must have cost Trampitsch a minimal fraction, probably less than one-tenth, of the price they fetched.

The collector won a posthumous battle partly through perceptive buying but essentially because time was on his side.

Rebirth of a Soviet Artist

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — An exhibition of Kasimir Malevich's work is being shown in his native country 60 years after he fell from favor with the government.

One of the Soviet Union's major artists, whose career brought forth a breathtaking range of styles, Malevich was scorned by the Soviet government, his ideas and work deemed unacceptable. He died in 1935 at the age of 57, discredited, poor and in virtual oblivion, one of the many victims of the Stalinist crackdown on all the arts in the name of Socialist Realism.

"It was considered that he couldn't be understood by the people and that he was too far from the people," acknowledged Stanislav M. Ivnitskiy, the curator of the exhibition "Malevich, Paintings From 1903 to 1934" at the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. "He didn't fit the official trend, and he was dropped from sight."

Now Malevich is being hailed in his homeland as he has been in the West. The exhibition, drawing on museum holdings from around the Soviet Union, from the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam and from private collections, is the first full retrospective of an artist whose ideas were integral to the development of 20th-century art. He is best known as the founder of Suprematism, the first school of pure, geometrical abstraction in art.

Until this show, the Stedelijk was the best place to see Malevich's art. Its collection consists mostly of works that the artist left behind in Germany after a show there in 1927 and that eventually found their way to the Netherlands.

The exhibition looks as if Malevich himself could have designed it. While most Soviet museums and exhibitions pay little attention to how paintings are hung — Western visitors to the Hermitage in Leningrad often gasp at the water-drip marks and masterpieces — the Malevich show has been attentively conceived and constructed.

Along peripheral walls painted ivory and black are most of the major canvases, including the 1914 "Black Square," the huge, brightly colored figures in the 1928-32 "Sportsmen," and the perfectly balanced shapes and colors of the 1928-32 "Woman's Figure." There are more than 100 paintings in the show.

In the center of the room, black and ivory fabric dividers are hung with smaller paintings and costume illustrations. Glass cases hold letters, photographs and other memorabilia. A black stand supports an architectural model. The contributions are thoughtfully grouped and complemented by panels carrying Malevich's descriptions of his creative development.

"Despite the naturalistic upbringing of my feeling toward nature, icons made a strong impres-

sion on me," he wrote in one of the excerpts describing his primitive style paintings. "In them, I felt something native and wonderful. In them was shown to me all of the Russian people with all their emotional creativity."

The exhibition is part of the re-examination going on in many spheres of Soviet life. The works of Malevich and other Soviet artists of the 1920s and '30s, once consigned to the attic and warehouses of Soviet museums because they did not comply with government dictates, are being displayed in shows at home and abroad.

In addition to the Malevich show, which opened in Leningrad and will go to the Stedelijk in the spring, the Tretyakov last month had an exhibition of the works of Pavel Filonov, another important early 20th-century Soviet artist. A show of Wassily Kandinsky is planned at the Tretyakov for April. Since November, the Russian Museum in Leningrad has had an enormous and exciting exhibition of post-revolutionary Soviet art that includes the works of Malevich, Filonov and Kandinsky and other art that was long suppressed and condemned.

The Leningrad show of work from the 1920s and '30s includes applied arts, such as china and textile designs, as well as sculpture and painting.

Much of the work, such as "The



Show of once-scorned artist displays more than 100 of Malevich's paintings.

Narva Gates," Filonov's geometric and refracted 1929 work, and Alexander Rodchenko's simple yet eerie 1918 "Black on Black," boldly departs from the officially accepted Socialist Realism under Stalin.

But some of the works praise the new Soviet government so enthusiastically it is a mystery why the authorities would have regarded them as threatening. Two of these

are Vladimir Kozlovsky's 1920-21 simple and realistic poster design "Red Army Commander" and Sergei Luchitskiy's playful 1926 "Skiers (Amid Trees)."

The surprising thing about the Malevich show is that the breadth of style belongs to one man, that Malevich traveled the course from Impressionism to Suprematism and back to a form of realism.

"When you see an exhibition like this, you understand why so many modern Soviet artists are stumped in their creative growth," said one Soviet art historian.

"For so long, they were completely cut off from their own tradition and history. Malevich was lost to them. So were Filonov and Kandinsky. It's no wonder their art lacks depth."

Literary Diaries: Book of One's Own

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — "I have a theory that women are better diarists than men," said Lola L. Szladits, curator of the Berg Collection of English and American Literature at the New York Public Library, and someone who normally avoids making such touchy comparisons between her famous authors.

"I know it sounds like a gender thing but women do communicate more intimately in their diaries," she said. "They're less inhibited. Men concentrate on facts and subjects more than on themselves. Women are more observant of the small details of life."

Szladits, who said she was too busy to keep a diary herself, based her theory on the evidence she found in three centuries of diaries in the Berg collection, diaries that are being presented in an exhibition titled "Self-Explorations: Diarists in England and America."

Sitting in her office, Szladits turned to the work of one of her favorite diarists, Virginia Woolf, whose original manuscripts in 33 volumes are one of the prizes in the collection.

"Virginia made a wonderful statement about diaries and the luminous female mind," she said. "But let me get it right."

She reached for a first edition. "Here it is, from 'A Room of One's Own.' The androgynous mind is resonant and porous, it transmits emotion without impediment, it is naturally creative, incandescent, and undivided," And Virginia also said, "Fortunately, intellect has no gender." "I like that."

Szladits pointed to a genderless diary observation made by Lady Gregory, founder of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, after a naming-of-the-birth ceremony attended with William Butler Yeats:

"In the evening, said the Abbey with W.B.Y. 'Juno and the Paycock' is a wonderful and terrible play of futility, of irony, humor,

tragedy. When I went round to the greenroom I saw Casey (Sean O'Casey) and had a little talk with him. Yeats hadn't seen the play before, and thought it very fine, reminding him of Tolstoy."

O'Casey himself found a place in the exhibition, sounding off like any burdened 20th-century author: "Trouble with Taxes. And with the bank account. Sitting up in bed with Elleen making out accounts. The pain in my eyes."

The entries begin in 1660 with Samuel Pepys, the diarist of the Restoration, and end in 1949 with William Inge, the American playwright, telling of his struggles with alcohol, sex and a sense of failure until his first real success, "Come Back Little Sheba," emerged.

For a number of the authors, their diaries served as more than sentimental keepsakes. Private notes formed the ideas and language that later appeared in their books and plays.

"Not all the aims of the diarists are as clear as Virginia's," Szladits said. "But I think her language sums up what we're trying to illustrate here and more: that the diarist's art is sufficient unto itself."

Collector's Guide

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DEAN

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

UCLA invites applications and nominations for the position of Dean of the proposed new School of The Arts. The Dean has responsibility of the academic and administrative operation of the School, which will contain the Departments of Art, Dance, Design, Music and the Department of Ethnomusicology and Systematic Musicology. There are presently 100 faculty positions (full and part-time inclusive), and approximately 1,000 undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in B.A., M.A., M.F.A., and Ph.D. programs. The proposed School of The Arts has the full support of the UCLA Administration in its efforts to build a professional school of international visibility within the scholarly environment of a distinguished university.

Acting under authority delegated by the Chancellor, the Dean participates in campus-wide planning and is responsible for the supervision of the School's budget, the allocation of resources, the review of faculty, the development and administration of academic and research programs, and the direction of the School's professional relations and fundraising activities. Candidates should have professional qualifications appropriate to senior rank within the university. Salary will be commensurate with background and experience.

To be ensured full consideration, nominations and letters of application should be sent by March 1, 1989 to:

ARTS DEAN SEARCH COMMITTEE,
c/o René Dennis, Office of the Chancellor,
University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

UCLA is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative action Employer, and specifically encourages applications from women and minorities.

CDs Eclipse LPs in U.S.

WASHINGTON — For the first time since they hit record stores, compact discs outsold vinyl long-playing records in the United States in the first six months of last year, joining the cassette in threatening to render the LP obsolete.

Manufacturer shipments of CDs soared 64 percent, to 70.4 million units, in the first six months of 1988, up from 43 million units in the first half of 1987, the Recording Industry Association of America said. LP deliveries, on the other hand, declined 22.4 percent to 43.5 million units from the 56 million shipped in 1987's first six months, the association said.

U.S. music lovers spent \$1 billion for CDs. When CDs were introduced in 1983, they accounted for just \$17.2 million in sales, the RIAA said.

The figures, which take into account unsold LPs and CDs returned to manufacturers, show that cassette shipments improved 11 percent to 208.1 million units in the January to June period last year, compared with 188 million in the first half of 1987.

The demise of the vinyl LP has been predicted for some time. But Patricia Heimers, an RIAA spokes-

woman, said it was premature to say the long-play album was going the way of the 78 rpm record and eight-track cassettes.

"I think that the LP will be around for a good long while," she said. "We've seen over the past few years a shifting in the configuration of choice," she added. "There are an awful lot of LP lovers out there. Each configuration serves different needs for different consumers."

The generally more expensive CDs surpassed LPs in dollar sales for the first time in 1987. CD sales totaled \$1.59 billion, up 71.3 percent over 1986, while LPs suffered a 19 percent drop in sales to \$793.1 million.

In 1987 overall, sales of recorded music increased 19.7 percent to \$5.57 billion, compared with \$4.65 billion in 1986. Total units shipped increased 14.3 percent to 706.8 million from 618.5 million in 1986, the RIAA said.

Rock music continued to be the most popular music, holding a 47 percent share of dollars spent. The other categories and their market shares were: pop, 13 percent; black urban, 12 percent; country, 10 percent; classical, 5 percent; jazz, 4 percent; gospel, 3 percent; and other, 7 percent.

INTERNATIONAL
ART EXHIBITIONS

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ISLAMIC CALLIGRAPHY
In association with
the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva
and the World of Islam Festival Trust
January 27 - March 26
Tuesday-Saturday, 10-5:30; Sunday 12-5:30.

ACROSS	ACROSS	ACROSS
1 Expressed by word of mouth	60 Einstein's "The World — See It"	104 Gregorian plain songs, old style
6 Kind of kit or jacket	61 Hot rods and hot shots (travel in these)	108 Dr. Ruth's
10 Spring water.	62 Summer quaff	109 Nabokov novel
18 "Titer Calvino	64 Soviet river	112 Hearty's partner
19 "... I obeyed as"	66 Below the Mason-Dixon line	113 Well in Madrid
20 Beach baskers	68 Map-in-a-map	114 Barbarian
22 Substrate	69 Theme of this puzzle	116 French schools
23 Horror film	70 "from — dream of peace": Hunt	118 "And the crack in the tea cup
26 Beat the incumbent	71 Sweets	Auden
27 Boorish one	72 Ancient Irish	121 A Dionne, e.g.
28 "Play — it Lays," 1972 film	73 Jackie's second	122 Signs of middle age?
30 Actress Talbot	74 "We are —"	124 Ruin
31 Width for Big Foot?	75 Eureka!	125 Mail unit
32 "Tadram Shandy" author and family	76 Queen Victoria	126 Sauce — (interest stimulator)
36 Elena and prill	78 QB Bradshaw was one	127 Sorbonne summers
37 Grenoble's river	79 Neptune's scepter	128 Chemical compound
38 Tervid	80 One in a pool	DOWN
40 Gilbertan princess	81 Like some railways	1 Woven cotton fabric
43 Has — (faded star)	82 Menu listings	2 In harmony
46 "In vino"	83 "Over the Rainbow" composer	3 Rear
48 Acps	84 Philosopher Lao —	4 Ye — tea shoppe
53 Sharp-witted	85 Cheerful, in Cherbours	5 Ex-pitcher
54 Case for Cicero	86 "Over the Rainbow" composer	6 Former Chinese dictator
56 Board a Concord	87 Nov. 2 is their day	7 Some members of the Eng. gentry
58 Extravagantly ornate	88 Kind of blonde	8 Nov. 2 is their day

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Anonymous Admonition By Jeanne Wilson

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DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
41 Force	62 Moby Dick was his nemesis	80 Ferrum	103 Artist Matisse
42 Fabric decorations	63 Destroy cells by certain antibodies	81 Les Etats — U.S. journal, sci-author	104 Light toppler
43 — au rhum	64 Bern's stream	82 Patrum of musicians	105 Tight toppler
44 Plant form	65 Result	83 Bern's stream	106 Perilous performance
45 River at Chertsey	66 A Gettysburg general	84 College or collar	107 Fatigue
46 City in Paraguay	67 Approved, for short	85 Boyfriend	108 Fatigue
47 Interwoven series	68 They attack sacks	86 Economics org.	109 Farm-machine name
48 Zesty feelings	69 Inst. at Hanover, N.H.	87 Web-footed sea bird	110 Late bloomer
49 Also — (losers)	70 Snicker chaser	88 This might be lame	111 "Omoo" to "Type": Abbr.
50 Subject of a Keats ode	71 Superlative suffix	89 Sounds of surprise	112 Secret
51 Dux and Bragg: Abbr.	72 Subject of a Keats ode	90 N.Y. Shakespeare producer	113 "Omoo" to "Type": Abbr.
	73 Division word	91 Tale by Chateaubriand	114 Secret
	74 Historic period		115 Secret

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Analysts, many of whom forecast a 2.3 percent growth rate, said the data suggested that the Federal Reserve would be less likely to raise short-term interest rates to curb economic growth.

Whitman followed, off 1% to 33%. RJR Naisco was third, up 1/4 to 95%. AT&T rose 1/2 to 31%. IBM added 1/2 to 126%.
(UPI, Reuters)

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

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CURRENCY MARKETS

BANKS: Dollar Climbs Further

(Continued from first finance page) equating higher interest rates worldwide and posing a serious challenge to the goal of stable exchange rates. Economists said finance ministers from the Group of Seven industrialized countries, due to meet in Washington next week, would be hard-pressed to avoid the conclusion that their range of policy options is limited and the risk of higher interest rates great. "It is a box the Group of Seven nations can't talk themselves out of," said Gerald Holtzman, chief international economist at Shearson Lehman Hutton in London. Since then, it became known as the Louvre Accord in February 1987, the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy have pegged the dollar within undisclosed bands. But as the U.S. currency bumps up against what is widely thought to be its agreed ceiling against the mark, economists say the scope for policy change is limited and the only practical way out may be to buy time through intervention. The ideal solution would be for the Bush administration to cut the U.S. budget deficit, dampening demand in the United States and allowing the Federal Reserve to cut interest rates and make the dollar less attractive to investors. But most economists believe difficult negotiations with Congress will prevent an early breakthrough and expect that Alan Greenspan,

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Frl.	Ths.
Deutsche mark	1.658	1.645
French franc	17.53	17.51
Swiss franc	1.334	1.348
Japanese yen	163.20	163.75

Source: Reuters

chairman of the Fed, who has been tightening policy to head off inflation, to resist pressure from President George Bush's new budget team to cut rates. Mr. Greenspan told the House Banking Committee in Washington on Tuesday that U.S. monetary policy needed to err on the side of restrictiveness and said current inflation rates were too high. In addition to withstanding further central bank intervention on Friday, the dollar also shrugged off news that the U.S. economy slowed in the final quarter of 1988. The Commerce Department said Friday that growth in the U.S. economy slowed to a 2 percent pace in the fourth quarter of 1988 from a 2.5 percent rate in the previous quarter. Dealers said, however, that the report failed to diminish underlying bullish sentiment supporting the dollar. Earlier in London the dollar finished at 1.5850 DM, up from 1.5845 DM, and at 129.325 yen, up from 128.15 yen. The British pound weakened to \$1.7600 from \$1.7725, despite news

BOJ Pledges to Combat Any Growth in Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO—The Bank of Japan reported Friday that consumer prices rose a modest 0.7 percent last year, and warned that it would combat any acceleration of inflation in 1989. The central bank said in its quarterly outlook that it expected price increases this year to be relatively moderate. However, the bank said, the risk of an increase in inflation cannot be ruled out. "The Bank of Japan is determined to maintain price stability by taking timely and proper action whenever the need arises," it said. "Preventing price acceleration should thus be a pivotal task of policy coordination between Japan and other major countries." Like other central banks, the Bank of Japan has the control of money supply and interest rates as its main inflation-damping devices. In the report, it recommended maintaining a strong and stable yen and increasing imports of manufactured goods, rather than a tighter monetary policy, to keep prices down. Last year was the third in a row that inflation had run at less than 1 percent. In 1987, prices gained 0.1 percent from a year earlier. Prices are likely to rise because of such factors as the introduction of a consumption tax on April 1, and higher wages. But, the bank said, "as long as import prices remain stable, any rise in the rate of inflation is expected to be held to modest levels." Most economists predict that consumer prices will rise 1.4 percent to 1.9 percent in 1989, up moderately from 1988. But an increase in inflation "could easily be triggered by an upswing in economies overseas and/or the excessive strengthening of corporate optimism at home," the Bank of Japan said. It also forecast that Japan's merchandise trade surplus in the 1988-89 fiscal year would be near the \$94.03 billion recorded in 1987-88 on a current account basis. The central bank said the decline in the surplus in 1989-90 in dollar terms would be small. (Reuters, AP)

Gold Plunges Below \$400 In New York

Reuters
NEW YORK—Gold futures prices plunged below \$400 an ounce Friday to set lows for the young year on the New York Commodity Exchange, pressured by heavy chart-induced selling and a strong dollar, dealers said. When February gold broke through \$400, there emerged heavy liquidation of long futures positions, exacerbated by the approach of first notice day on Tuesday, said Howard Levine, analyst with Shearson Lehman Hutton. February gold dropped \$7.10 to close at \$396.10 after dipping to \$394.50. In London, gold had fallen below \$400 to close at \$399.25, its lowest since Oct. 5. Dealers said the metal came under pressure from options-related selling in the United States and from strong equities markets.

GNP: Growth Report, Bush Remarks Lift U.S. Stocks

(Continued from Page 1)
economy is still growing faster than the Fed is willing to tolerate." He predicted that interest rates would continue to rise. Fed officials have indicated they would like to see the economy grow 2.0 percent to 2.5 percent, a rate that is seen as less inflationary and more sustainable. While GNP in the latest two quarters was within that band, it exceeded that level once effects of the drought were factored out. Indeed, the Fed's chairman, Alan Greenspan, suggested this week that the central bank was prepared to push up interest rates more to check inflation. The trade deficit widened in the fourth quarter, according to the GNP figures. Inflation-adjusted net exports of goods and services fell at an annual rate of \$6.8 billion between October and December, compared with a decline of \$1.3 billion in the third quarter. The biggest factor in the fourth-quarter slowdown was the drought. Losses in crop and livestock production reduced the GNP increase by about 0.5 percentage points after taking a 0.5 percentage point bite out of the third quarter. In the first quarter of this year, when farm output is expected to return to normal, the change in GNP will be raised by about 2.5 percentage points, the government said. Personal spending, a major component of the economy, rose only 2.8 percent or \$18.1 billion in the fourth quarter, compared with a 3.9 percent jump, or \$24.8 billion, in the third. It was the smallest increase in spending since a 2.1 percent decline in the last quarter of 1987, the Commerce Department said. Purchases of services rose 3.7 percent while purchases of durable goods — designed to last at least three years — increased 2.1 percent. Nondurables rose 1.9 percent. Economists expect growth in the first quarter of 1989 to pick up, with a good deal of any gain reflecting a rebound from the drought. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

BRADY: Plan Raises a Furor

(Continued from Page 1)
with Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "We're giving him benefit of the doubt. But this doesn't demonstrate a high level of political savvy." Mr. Brady, 58, was co-chairman of an investment banker, Dillon Read & Co., before Mr. Reagan chose him for Treasury in August. Mr. Brady consulted Mr. Brady, a close friend, about most major appointments. In the view of his detractors, Mr. Brady and his lieutenants went too far in advancing a sensible goal: minimizing the cost of the thrift bailout to the government.

Friday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	PA	Chg
AA	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AB	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AC	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AD	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AE	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AF	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AG	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AH	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AI	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
AJ	11 1/2	11 1/4	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Jan. 27

Market	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
Amsterdam	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+
	ABN Bank	12.50	12.40	12.45	+

Market	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
London	AA	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AB	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AC	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AD	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AE	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AF	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AG	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AH	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AI	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
	AI	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+



SPORTS

Seifert Becomes 49ers' Coach as Walsh Moves Up to Vice President

New York Times Service

MONTEREY, California — George Seifert became the coach of the San Francisco 49ers Thursday as Bill Walsh, the offensive specialist who had coached the team to three Super Bowl championships in 10 seasons, stepped aside and was named executive vice president for football operations.

The announcement by the team's owner, Edward DeBartolo Jr., came just four days after the 49ers had beaten the Cincinnati Bengals, 20-16, in Super Bowl XXIII.

Walsh, who was hired in 1979 after two seasons as the coach at Stanford, had a 102-63-1 record, including Super Bowl victories in 1982 and 1985. Vince Lombardi was the only other National Football League coach to step down after his team won the Super Bowl.

Walsh, who said he would be in charge of trades and other personnel decisions in his newly created post, expressed delight with the promotion of Seifert, the team's highly respected defensive coordinator.

"We're pleased with the evolution of this organization and I am pleased with this decision for George Seifert," he said. Seifert, who grew up in San Francisco, called his appointment a "dream come true," one that evidently took him by surprise.

En route Thursday to Cleveland to be interviewed for the Browns' head coaching position, he called his wife as the plane made its approach to the airport in Dallas. After she told him that DeBartolo had called and offered him the job coaching the 49ers, Seifert said, he changed his plans and caught the next plane back to San Francisco.

"No way I could pass up that opportunity," said Seifert, who was Walsh's assistant at Stanford in 1977 and 1978.

Although Walsh's resignation had been widely expected, DeBartolo said he had not known the coach was going to step down. Walsh had not settled on Seifert until he met Wednesday with Walsh.

By elevating Seifert, 49, and keeping the 57-year-old Walsh active, the 49ers achieve exceptional continuity and enhance their strong points. As head coach, Walsh was his own offensive coordinator while Seifert had had great autonomy, and success, in running the defense.

Seifert now can remain the primary defensive coach, with a new offensive coordinator, while Walsh can concentrate on something he did even more successfully than coach: selecting players.

Seifert's role with the 49ers is little

appreciated outside the organization but well known to insiders. When Walsh took over the team in 1979, it had a history of strong defense and poor offense.

All the emphasis at first was on building the kind of offense Walsh became famous for. The defensive coordinator then was Chuck Stedley, who worked with Walsh when both were assistant coaches with the Cincinnati Bengals.

The Walsh-Stedley combination had produced a Super Bowl winner by the end of the 1981 season. But the next season, cut to time games by the severe work players strike, the 49ers fell to a 3-6 mark with defense their main problem.

Stedley then moved on and Seifert, already on the staff as defensive backfield coach, was put in charge of the whole defensive scheme.

By the 1984 season, when the 49ers

won 18 of their 19 games, including the Super Bowl, the defensive unit was the stronger half of the team, even though a brilliant offense got most of the attention. That team allowed only nine touchdowns in its last eight regular season games, and only one in three games during the playoffs.

In 1985, the defense yielded only 21 touchdowns in 16 games. In 1986, when Joe Montana's back injury led to a makeshift offense for half a season, the defense helped keep the team afloat.

By 1987, the personnel of the defensive unit was almost entirely different from that of the 1984 club, and the 49ers had become one of the teams most adept at using "situation defenses," with different alignments and players for different situations down by yard.

When the strike ended and the regular

players returned to action, the defensive unit gave up only three touchdowns in the last six games, none in the last three. But in a playoff game against the Minnesota Vikings, it failed along with all other aspects of the team.

This season, with more new faces and a continuing rebuilding process, the defense became stronger as the year went on, and produced the same pattern: In the playoffs, it held the Vikings to one touchdown, the Chicago Bears to none and the Bengals to none.

Seifert is given credit for both setting up the plans and stimulating the responsiveness and effort of his players. Furthermore, his promotion will mean no major restructuring of terminology, procedures and training regimens, always a difficulty to be overcome when a new coach brings in his own system.

Finally, a Walsh-Seifert working relationship should be smoother than any combination of new people would be, since the coaches worked so well for so long in exactly this context.

Browns Pick Jets' Carson
Art Modell, owner of the Cleveland Browns, said Friday that Bud Carson, the defensive coordinator of the New York Jets, will be hired as the Browns' new coach, a team spokesman told The Associated Press.

On Dec. 27, three days after their 24-23 loss to Houston in the AFC wild-card game, Marty Schottenheimer quit, after Modell told him he would have to dismiss several assistants. Schottenheimer, whose dual role as coach and offensive coordinator rankled Modell, was hired Tuesday as coach of the Kansas City Chiefs.



Russell McElvaine/The Associated Press



Pascal Biderman/Agence France Press



Russell McElvaine/The Associated Press



Mark Baker/Reuters

Miloslav Mecir wiped his eyes, Jan Gunnarsson scratched his brow, Ivan Lendl swabbed at his face and Thomas Muster got a headache as all four men's semifinalists wilted in the heat in Melbourne.

Lendl and Mecir Gain Finals on Hot Day at Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Ivan Lendl beat the heat — and Thomas Muster — Friday to reach his second Australian Open final.

Closing in on a Grand Slam title he has never won, Lendl outslugged the hard-hitting Austrian, 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5, on a sweltering day at the National Tennis Center.

"My feet are still burning," Lendl said a half-hour after the match. "It was hard to breathe out there."

Lendl, who can regain the world's No. 1 ranking by winning the tournament, will play ninth-seeded Miloslav Mecir in Sunday's final.

Mecir beat unseeded Jan Gunnarsson of Sweden, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2, to set up a rematch of the 1986 U.S. Open final, which Lendl won in straight sets.

Muster, a 21-year-old left-hander playing in his first Grand Slam semifinal, tried to outstroke Lendl from the baseline on a day when the court surface reached 130 degrees Fahrenheit (54 degrees centigrade) and temperatures soared into the high 90s.

But Lendl, who prides himself on his stamina and fitness, refused to wilt after Muster mounted a serious challenge midway through the 3-hour, 12-minute match.

Lendl lost only five points on his serve in the first set, winning on set point by serving an ace. Lendl won the second set by a single break, which came in the fifth game.

At break point in that game, Muster hit a forehand into the net. Lendl fought off three set points in the third, but Muster wouldn't let him get away. A backhand winner put a flat-footed Lendl gave Muster a break as well as the set, 7-5.

"I got a little tired in the third set," said Lendl, who served 16 aces. "But in the fourth set, he seemed to be more tired than I was."

In the 10th game of the fourth set, Muster drilled an easy overhead into the net on game point and eventually double-faulted the

game away to Lendl, who served out the match.

Muster said he lost the ball in the sun on both of his double faults and commented wistfully on his lost opportunity.

"He was just pushing the ball back on his returns," Muster said. "He was getting very tired. I had a chance. If I had taken the fourth set ... but still he broke me at 5-5 and that's it."

AUSTRALIAN OPEN

Muster, who was seeded 11th and reached the semifinal without meeting a seeded player, said "those were the hottest conditions I've ever played under."

"I've got blisters all over my feet," he said. "I feel like jumping into ice water."

In the other men's semifinal match, Gunnarsson, the lowest ranked player, 85th, to reach the Australian Open semifinals this decade, jumped out to a 5-2 lead over Mecir in the first set but won only four games the rest of the match.

"He didn't start out so good, but after 2-5 he didn't make too many mistakes," Gunnarsson said. "It's almost impossible to read his shots. At the last minute, he can hit the ball cross-court or down the line."

Both players wore caps turned backward so the visors shielded their necks from the sun.

Mecir, a semifinalist at Wimbledon last year, said it took him a while to adjust to the heat.

"It felt like the whole court was cooking," he said.

Gunnarsson's elimination ended Sweden's five-year hold on the men's singles title. Mats Wilander won the Australian Open in 1983, 1984 and 1988, while Stefan Edberg was champion in 1985 and 1987. The tournament was not played in 1986.

Gunnarsson, who lost the first set after going up, 3-0, and serving for it at 5-2, dropped the last two sets in less than an hour.

"I really couldn't do too much," said Gunnarsson, who changed his shoes but not his luck in the heat of the first set. "It was like running in chewing gum." (LAT, AP)

Minnesota Quickly Imperils Illini Reign



Bill Hughes/Reuters-UPI

Minnesota's Walter Bond got a foul for charging but helped flatten Nick Anderson and No. 1-ranked Illinois, 69-62, Thursday night.

Duke Loses 3d Straight, to N.C. State

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — It was a bad night for top-ranked college basketball teams, past and present.

Illinois, which moved into the No. 1 spot this week, was upset Thursday by Minnesota, 69-62. Former No. 1 Duke fell to North Carolina State, 88-73, for its third straight loss.

"It's a tribute to our young men and how hard they worked to be No. 1," said Illinois' coach, Lou Henson. "But it certainly doesn't help you win ball games."

The last time Illinois was ranked No. 1 was 1952. That year, after climbing to the top, the Illini immediately lost to DePaul.

Illinois had won its first 17 games and was the only unbeaten team in Division I.

Illinois played without its star point guard, Kendall Gill, who was injured in his last game.

It was Minnesota's second upset in 12 days, having stung Iowa, then No. 5, on Jan. 1.

"I was so high because I've never

played against a No. 1 team in college," said Willie Burton, who had 20 points and 13 rebounds and assisted on three straight baskets to a key 13-0 first-half run for Minnesota. "We were juiced up tonight."

Illinois, trailing by 33-24 at halftime, scored 10 straight points and closed to 61-59 in the final minutes. But Burton made a jump shot and Kevin Lynch had two free throws to keep Minnesota in control.

In Raleigh, North Carolina, Duke played without its leading scorer, Danny Ferry. He has been troubled by back spasms all season and only watched as the visiting Blue Devils lost their third consecutive Atlantic Coast Conference game.

Brian Howard scored 23 points to lead North Carolina State, which has only lost once in the past 12 games. The Wolfpack made eight steals in the first half and four in the final 10 minutes of the game.

Duke, trailing by 45-39 at halftime, rallied for a 63-61 lead with 10:15 left. But the Wolfpack scored six straight points, all resulting from steals, and went ahead for good.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

Bill Walsh's NFL Record

Regular Season: 19-48, .283	
1977 San Francisco: 9-6, .150	
1978 San Francisco: 4-10, .285	
1979 San Francisco: 12-3, .413	
1980 San Francisco: 3-6, .333	
1981 San Francisco: 10-6, .425	
1982 San Francisco: 15-1, .598	
1983 San Francisco: 10-6, .425	
1984 San Francisco: 10-6, .425	
1985 San Francisco: 12-3, .413	
1986 San Francisco: 12-3, .413	
1987 San Francisco: 12-3, .413	
1988 San Francisco: 12-3, .413	
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